



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL, 1884.

The Annual Meeting was held on Thursday afternoon, the 10th instant; the President, Mr. WINTHROP, in the chair.

The Recording Secretary's report of the last meeting was read and accepted.

The Librarian's monthly list of gifts to the Library was submitted.

The PRESIDENT then addressed the Society as follows:—

We come to our Annual Meeting once more, Gentlemen, under circumstances of satisfaction and prosperity which may well make us grateful for the past and trustful for the future. But I leave all the details of our condition for the Annual Reports of our Council and Treasurer, which will presently be submitted to you.

It can hardly fail to have been observed that, by a striking coincidence, two of our leading sister societies have successively been bereaved of their Presidents within a few weeks past. John William Wallace, Esq., the late President of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and the Hon. Augustus Schell, the President of the New York Historical Society, were accomplished and distinguished men, who had rendered valuable service in their respective spheres and whose characters entitled them to every consideration. Our records may well contain this passing tribute of respect to their memories and of sympathy with our sister societies.

But we need not look beyond our own rolls for those entitled to a special mention to-day.

The name of the eminent French historian, MIGNET, has stood at the head of our Foreign Honorary Roll for several years past, and must not be suffered to disappear in silence. He was elected an Honorary Member of our Society on the 12th of April, 1860. The ocean telegram announces that he died in Paris on the 24th of March, in his eighty-eighth year, having been born at Aix, in Provence, on the 8th of May, 1796.

Educated to the bar, he practised the law but a short time, and soon turned his attention to literature and history. Establishing himself in Paris in 1822, he commenced his career there as a journalist, and was engaged for ten years or more in contributing to some of the leading liberal newspapers. He was especially associated with his life-long friend, Thiers, in founding and conducting the "National," and with him was one of the signers of the famous protest against the Polignac decrees, which led to the downfall of Charles X. Before this, however, he had secured for himself a widespread celebrity as the author of a brilliant history of the great French Revolution of 1789. It was published as early as 1824, went through many editions, and was translated into many languages. I recall it in its English version as one of the historical works which interested me most deeply more than half a century ago.

After the Revolution of 1830, and the accession of Louis Philippe, Mignet was made a Councillor of State and Director of the Archives in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. But the Revolution of 1848 terminated all his official relations, and left him free to devote himself exclusively to his favorite historical and literary pursuits. He had become a member of the French Academy in 1836, and was the senior member, by date of election, at the time of his death. But even four years earlier, in 1832, he was one of the members of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences—one of the five Academies of the Institute—on its reorganization, and was soon made the Perpetual Secretary, as it is called, of that Academy,—an office which he held for more than forty years, having resigned it only a year or two before his death.

Meantime he was preparing and publishing many interesting and valuable volumes of historical documents and of biography,—among them, "Negotiations relating to the Spanish Succession," a charming Life of Marie Stuart, and an elaborate account of the Abdication of Charles V., and of his residence and death at the Monastery of Saint-Just. Other volumes, on the subject of the Rivalry of Charles V. and Francis I., and on Philip II. and Antonio Perez, have since followed; while our Corresponding Associate, M. Vapereau, in his invaluable "Dictionnaire des Contemporains," is authority for an impression that Mignet had been occupied for more

than thirty years on a History of the Reformation, and had collected hundreds of volumes of manuscript correspondence on that subject.

But it was as Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences that Mignet obtained his most enviable distinction and performed his most conspicuous service. In that capacity it became his duty, or at least his privilege, to pronounce an *Éloge* on some one of his deceased associates at the Annual Meetings; and these meetings, in no small degree owing to the brilliancy of his discourses, came to be counted among the events of Paris. Of these discourses, published in successive volumes, under the title of "Notices et Portraits Historiques et Littéraires," I have at least three volumes, besides ten or twelve of his subsequent productions of the same sort in the separate pamphlets published by the Institute, all presented to me by himself. It happened that on my first visit to Europe, thirty-seven years ago, our historian, Prescott, gave me a note of introduction to our late Honorary Member, Count Adolphe de Circourt, who took me to the Annual Meeting of this Academy on the 5th of June, 1847, where I had the good fortune to hear Mignet deliver one of these discourses, and where I had the still better fortune to make his personal acquaintance. From that time to this I have never been in Paris without meeting him; and there is at least one of the letters which he occasionally wrote to me which I should be unwilling to lose from my file of vouchers. I will not read it now, but may perhaps venture to append it to the report of these remarks in our Proceedings.¹

¹ INSTITUT IMPÉRIAL DE FRANCE:—ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES MORALES ET POLITIQUES, PARIS, le 24 Juin, 1867.

MONSIEUR,—L'Académie a reçu la seconde et fort intéressante partie de l'ouvrage que vous avez publié sur votre illustre ancêtre John Winthrop, gouverneur perpétué de la Colonie de Massachusetts, dont il a été justement appelé le père, et qui, par ses services comme par ses vertus, a mérité que son nom fut placé dans le souvenir de son pays, à côté du grand nom de Washington.

L'Académie m'a chargé de vous transmettre ses remerciements que j'aurais dû vous addresser depuis quelque temps à Boston, et que je vous fais parvenir un peu tardivement à Londres, où j'ai appris, par M. de Circourt, que vous deviez arriver le 23 Juin. Cette seconde partie de la vie et des lettres de John Winthrop a été placée, par l'ordre de l'Académie, dans la bibliothèque de l'Institut, à côté de la première partie qu'elle complète si heureusement.

Agréez, Monsieur, la nouvelle assurance de ma haute considération.

MIGNET.

Monsieur ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

Thirteen years after I had first met him, and listened with so much delight to one of his discourses, I was privileged to hear a second. This last, on the 26th of May, 1860, was in many ways a memorable occasion. It was during the Second Empire, and at a moment when Napoleon III., by act or threat, had rendered himself particularly obnoxious to men of Mignet's independent and liberal spirit. The old hall of the Institute is not a large one,—accommodating hardly more than four or five hundred persons, galleries and all. It was crowded on that day by the most notable literary characters of France, with not a few distinguished ladies. Guizot and Thiers, Lamartine, Victor Cousin and Villemain, Rémusat, Barthélemy St. Hilaire, and Chevalier, and I know not who all, were in their seats as members. In the corners of the hall, where they had been from the foundation of the Institute, were the old statues of Bossuet and Fénelon, Descartes and Sully. Soldiers of the line, with their bayonets, stood in the aisles; gens-d'armes, on foot and mounted, were around the palace; ushers in costume conducted us to our seats, and the principal officers of the Academy were in their embroidered coats. All this was according to usages long ago established, and observed to this day.

The President of the occasion, the Director of the Academy for that day, M. Louis Reybaud, opened the exercises, as I well remember, with a brief address, assigning the prizes of the last year, and announcing the subjects of competition for the next year. And then M. Mignet, in his uniform, came forward to the Secretary's desk, and proceeded to pronounce an *Éloge* on M. le Comte Portalis, a distinguished statesman and member of the Academy, who had died two years before, at eighty years of age, after a life of varied and important political and literary service.

Nothing could have been more interesting or impressive than this discourse, or more felicitous in composition and delivery. Though never rising from his chair, and using his manuscript from beginning to end, he held his audience in rapt attention for an hour and a half; and every one would gladly have heard him for an hour and a half longer. There was a charm of voice and manner, a beauty of diction, a distinctness of articulation, and a force of utterance in Mignet, which could hardly be excelled or exceeded. He recalled to

me our lamented Everett, who has had no superior, if any equal, in occasional oratory in our own land, if in any other. Mignet was a person of singular personal elegance and beauty, sometimes even designated familiarly as "le beau Mignet;" and his whole air and aspect while engaged in the delivery of one of these discourses were of the most attractive and fascinating sort. Some of these discourses in themselves were works of art, — biographical cameos, exquisitely cut and set in jewels of history and literature. One might well apply to more than one of them the words which he used in regard to the Biographical Essays of Macaulay, in his *Éloge* on that "Prince of Essayists," —

"Cette série variée de belles études historiques et littéraires dans lesquelles il a semé tant d'ingénieux aperçus, porté des jugements si délicats et si fermes, répandu des théories saines et hautes, où l'imagination se montre souvent, l'esprit ne manque jamais, la pensée éclate et le talent abonde. D'un ordre élevé et d'une exécution originale, ces études, qui ont fait appeler M. Macaulay dans son pays, par une expression inusitée dans le nôtre, le *Prince des Essayistes*, sont des morceaux rares de littérature et d'histoire."

His subject on this occasion gave him a wide scope. He would almost seem to have selected it with a purpose. The life and career of Count Portalis and his father covered the period of both Empires and of the intervening reigns and revolutions. Mignet was familiar with them all, and found not a few striking parallelisms between the scenes he was describing and the events which were going on around him at the moment of his discourse. But it was enough for him to recount the past, and leave the application to be made by his hearers. He knew how to make happy hits, and even, sometimes, severe strictures, without any resort to personality or any sacrifice of dignity. All the more telling were his indirect allusions to the existing condition and the actual government of his country. No one of them failed to be understood and appreciated. It was not a little amusing to watch the countenances of some of the Imperialists present during the more salient and suggestive passages of the discourse. There was even a rumor in the air that he had given offence in the highest quarters, and that the Academy might suffer from the Emperor's displeasure. But while

Mignet was not of a complexion to be overawed or intimidated by any such apprehensions, he was careful to observe all the proprieties of his position, and to leave nothing positive or palpable for Imperial censure. It was altogether a masterly effort, and one which gave me the strongest impression of his ability as a writer and of his consummate art as an orator.

It has happened to me, in repeated visits to France, to find myself in the way of hearing not a few of her great modern orators. I have heard Guizot and Thiers, Jules Favre and Rouher, in the Tribune; Dupin *ainé*, at the bar; Coquerel, Bersier, and Père Hyacinthe, in the pulpit; and, quite recently, M. Renan, at the Institute: and I have brought away a very high idea of French eloquence. I might have derived a still more exalted impression of it, could I have heard some one of the great efforts of Berryer in the Halls of Justice; or the splendid speech with which Lamartine confronted and drove back the red flag of the Commune at the Hôtel de Ville in 1848; or the superb eulogy of the great Bishop of Orleans, Dupanloup, on General Lamoricière, which Mignet himself once told me was hardly inferior to anything of Bossuet. But as it is, I look back on the two discourses which I was privileged to hear from the lips of Mignet as models *par éminence*, in diction and delivery, of the kind of oratory which belonged to the occasions which called them forth; and the remembrance of them has often given me the inspiration and the example for efforts in the same line.

He did not confine himself to his own compatriots in bestowing the honors of these anniversary tributes. Brougham and Macaulay of England shared them, in their turn, with Ancillon and Savigny of Germany, and with Sismondi and Rossi of Geneva or Italy, as well as with Talleyrand and De Tocqueville and De Broglie and Victor Cousin of his own land.

Nor, certainly, may I forget that among his portraits and historical notices will be found an eloquent discourse on our own Edward Livingston, the author of the Louisiana Code, and the writer of the grand Proclamation against Nullification, issued in 1830 by President Jackson, to whom he was then Secretary of State. Still less can I fail to recall the admirable little Life of Franklin, which Mignet prepared and

published under the auspices and by order of the Institute, as one of a series of tracts for the instruction of the people, when France had established a republican government in 1848. These two productions alone would have entitled his name to a welcome and honored place on our rolls and in our respect.

One of the last utterances of Mignet was his brief but brilliant address, in association with Jules Simon and Léon Say, at the inauguration of the statue of his beloved friend Thiers, at St. Germain-en-laye. This was as lately as the 19th of September, 1880, after he had entered on his eighty-fifth year, when he paid a touching and exquisite tribute to one whom he spoke of as for more than forty years his *confrère* in the Academy, and for more than sixty years his intimate, confidential friend. Two years later still, in May, 1882, I visited him at his apartments in the Rue D'Aumale, and found him genial and cordial as ever, with his pen in his hand and a pile of manuscript on his table, evidently engaged in historical composition, and promising, by the *lumen juventæ purpureum* still lingering on his charming countenance, to live and labor for many years to come.

My last glimpse of him was at the Institute, a few days later still, when he was enjoying with the youngest the sparkling wit and eloquence of Cherbuliez and Renan, and witnessing a scene which furnished a striking illustration of the widely contrasted varieties of accomplishment and achievement which are included in the charmed circle of that famous body, while the brilliant philologist and critic Renan was welcoming the captivating romance-writer Cherbuliez to the chair which had lately been vacated, among the Forty Immortals, by a grave and dignified jurist and minister of state,—Dufaure.

There I left Mignet for the last time, and there I leave him now; assured that there he will be longest remembered, and that there he would most desire to be remembered. Among all those forty, and the many times other forty, with whom he was associated during so protracted a membership, no other one certainly will have deserved or secured a more endeared and cherished memory.

I must detain you, Gentlemen, a few minutes longer.

From our Corresponding Roll, since our last meeting, we have lost Dr. Alfred Langdon-Elwyn, who died at Philadel-

phia on the 15th ult^o in his eighty-first year. He was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on the 9th of July, 1804, and was a grandson of the eminent John Langdon, a former governor of New Hampshire, who in 1789 was the first presiding officer of the Senate of the United States, when Congress assembled for the inauguration of Washington as President.

Dr. Langdon-Elwyn was of the class of 1823 at Harvard College, and was graduated a Doctor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1831. Residing abroad for several years, and attending the medical lectures and hospitals in Paris and elsewhere, he brought home many anecdotes of the famous doctors whom he had known and studied with. But he did not engage seriously in the practice of his profession, devoting himself rather to natural history and practical philanthropy. Fixing his home in Philadelphia, he became a member of the Pennsylvania Academy of Natural Sciences, a fellow of the American Philosophical Society, and a member, and at one time a Vice-President, of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. He had a taste and a talent, also, for Botany and Agriculture, had a fine farm, tilled his own fields, and was, for a longer or shorter time, President of the old Philadelphia Agricultural Society,—one of the oldest, if not the very oldest, in our country. At the same time he was prominent and active in many worthy associations of a moral and benevolent character, and was President of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Instruction of the Blind, of the School for Feeble-minded Children, and of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Our own Society, of which he was chosen a Corresponding Member in 1880, has reason to remember him as having contributed a collection of interesting autograph papers to our archives, and as having published a handsome volume of the letters of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and others to his grandfather, John Langdon, of which he sent a copy to our Library. A privately printed religious poem of his—which never went, I believe, beyond the circle of his friends—gave a vivid impression of his faith and piety. He was a man of some eccentricities, but full of intelligence, amiability, and hospitality. Webster and Ticknor and Jeremiah Mason were familiar guests in his mother's old home at Portsmouth; and his family had many friends in our own city, among whom

I may count those nearest and dearest to me, as well as myself.

I must not conclude these introductory remarks without presenting to our Library, in the name of its author, Daniel Goodwin, Jr., Esq., of Chicago, a very interesting and valuable memoir of "The Dearborns"—a commemorative discourse delivered before the Chicago Historical Society, on the eightieth anniversary of the occupation of Fort Dearborn and the first settlement of Chicago, in December last. It gives an excellent account of the career and character of General Henry Dearborn and of his son General Henry Alexander Scammell Dearborn, both of whom were long conspicuous in the history of our country and our Commonwealth; and it is illustrated by portraits of them both. The father was a gallant officer of the Revolution from Bunker Hill to Yorktown, and afterwards Secretary of War and Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army. The son was Collector of the Customs in this city, a Member of Congress from Norfolk, first President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and prominently associated with the erection of the Bunker Hill Monument and the establishment of the Mount Auburn Cemetery.

Our thanks are due, and will be returned with the sanction of the Society, to Mr. Goodwin, for so just and admirable a tribute to these patriotic and public-spirited men, so long known and honored in our own community.

Mr. Roger Wolcott, of Boston, was elected a Resident Member of the Society.

Dr. GREEN recalled a question that has been raised several times in regard to the name "Windsor" as applied to certain chairs. References to the subject were made at the October meeting of 1879, and again at the October meeting of 1880. He said that in the "Private Correspondence of Horace Walpole" (London, 1820), allusions are found which may furnish a clew to the answer. Walpole, in a letter dated "Strawberry-hill, Aug. 20, 1761," writes to George Montagu, Esq., that "Dickey Bateman has picked up a whole cloister full of old chairs in Herefordshire" (vol. ii. p. 279). Who "Dickey Bateman" was is not recorded; but Walpole

makes another reference to him in a letter to the Rev. Mr. Cole, dated "March 9, 1765," where he says (vol. iii. p. 24): —

"Mr. Bateman has got a cloister at Old Windsor, furnished with ancient wooden chairs, most of them triangular, but all of various patterns, and carved and turned in the most uncouth and whimsical forms. He picked them up one by one, for two, three, five, or six shillings apiece from different farm-houses in Herefordshire."

Perhaps Walpole, in this quotation, did not mean a monastic cloister, as he says, a little further on, that he himself would like two such chairs for his cloister.

Mr. CHARLES F. ADAMS, Jr., communicated the following paper: —

Among the manuscripts belonging to the Society is one known as Marshall's Diary. I have recently had occasion to examine it carefully in connection with historical work I have in hand. The book is not of sufficient value to warrant printing it in full; and I have therefore prepared a memorandum of its contents for the Proceedings of the Society, which will save future investigators the trouble of consulting the original. I have intended to leave nothing of importance without such a reference as will enable any one interested to find it at once in the diary. This memorandum will therefore serve both as an index and as an abstract.

John Marshall was born in Boston, Oct. 2, 1664. A mason by trade, he subsequently lived in that part of the original town of Braintree which is now Quincy. His diary, if such it may be called, covers the period from 1697 to 1711. It consists of the most meagre possible memoranda; a page being given to each month, and, as a rule, a line or less to each day. At the foot of every page it was also his custom to note down any event of general moment which he had heard or read of during the month to which that page was devoted. Here and there in the book a few facts are jotted down which still have a local interest in Quincy; but as a whole the diary is chiefly valuable as giving in small compass a record of the daily life of an industrious, skilled workman living in a country town close to Boston at an early period of New

England development. Marshall's regular wages at his trade seem to have been four shillings, or sixty-six and two-thirds cents, per day. The extent of territory over which he sought and received employment is very noticeable. He constantly worked in Boston and on Castle Island, as well as in Hingham, Weymouth, Milton, Dorchester, Medfield, and elsewhere. There were also few things to which he did not turn his hand when regular work was slack. He was a non-commis-sioned officer in the Braintree company, an active member of the parish, and for several years he served as precinct constable. He farmed on a small scale, made laths in winter, painted houses, acted as a carpenter and messenger, burned bricks, and bought and sold stock. He was deeply religious, and on his birthday such entries as the following are found:—

“ This is written October 1st in the evening and to morrow is my birth day. I am now 40 years old and cannot but be ashamed to look back and consider how I have spent my past time. being at a great losse whether ever any true grace be wrought in my soul or no: corruption in me is very powerfull. grace (if any) is very weak and languid. I have reason to pray as the spous, awake o north wind, and come thou south wind and blow upon my garden, to stir up my self to take hold of God. to engage my cry to the Lord and my whole man in his service, which the Lord enable me to doe.”

The volume was presented to this Society by the Rev. T. M. Harris. There should, I think, be other volumes covering subsequent years; but apparently they have been lost. How this volume happened to be preserved, does not appear. It has already been freely used by historical investigators. The late Dr. W. P. Lunt in particular not only went over it with much care in 1840, when preparing his two discourses on the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the First Congregational Church of Quincy, but in the appendix to those discourses he printed (pp. 108-11) everything of any moment which Marshall had noted down connected with the North Precinct Church of Braintree. These extracts are chiefly of local interest, and have already been used; I have not therefore thought it worth while to refer to them again here. They can be found with Dr. Lunt's sermons.

The regular monthly memoranda begin with January, 1697. They are well described by the writer at the head of the

thirteenth page of the book, the preceding pages being devoted to jottings, lists of names, etc., of no value. Marshall's words are as follows:—

“Heer is contained in this booke some breif memorials of my own busines how I spend my time, what work I do, and wheir: some remarkeable providences recorded, and the weather remembred.”

The following is a fair specimen of the entries:—

- 1 I was idle it being winter weather the private meeting at my house
- 3 the sabbath my letter of dismission read an order for a publick fast.
- 5 I went to hull with ensign peniman and brother Parmenter.
- 6 Came home againe from hull.
- 12 made 300 lathes
13. 300 more
14. A General fast through the Province.
26. I went to Boston mother being gone.
- 27-28. at Boston among my friends and there fell a Litell snow.

In February the writer seems to have been idle most of his time, though on one or two days he “Rent a few Lathes.” On the 16th he went to Weymouth lecture; on the 17th he digged stones for his cellar walls; on the 19th he went to the mill; on the 20th to Milton; on the 27th to Boston, getting home at night. At the close of the month he notes:—

“On the 10 day about a quarter of an hour before sun rise hapened an earthquake: the weather was cold, the ground hard frozen: Litell wind heard; yet the ground in some places shook extreamly; to the great teror and afrightment of severall, tho it Lasted but a very Litell time: ther is a discourse of an earthquake at Taunton and at Wrentham at the same time, the truth of which I know not.”

July 28, 1697. Samuel Tomson was this day sollemy admonished by the church. [See also December following.]

Remarks on July, 1697. “This month of July the people of God in this province have had the awfull tokens of divine displeasure on them, for besides the sore and long continued drought, which hath been distressing in allmost all places, the wrath of God hath appeared divers other ways: the enemy indians to the eastward did much hurt in this month: every week brought us the sad notices of it:

"the 4th day of this month being the Lords day, the worshipful major Frost of Kittery was killed and scalped by the indians as he was going from the publick worship : he was a godly and choice sperited man, a member of the councell for this province."

Notes the death on the same day of Mr. Joshua Moodey of Portsmouth, "a zealos and lively preacher of the word of God : a man mighty in prayer. Jacob like he would weep and make suplication." Also the death of the Rev. Benjamin Esterbrook of "the place known by the name of Camebridge farms."

"The sore drought continueing God put it into the hearts of some of his servants to seek him by prayer and fasting for the desired showers of rain : many of the towns and churches observed such days, as the church in Dorchester and in Bridgewater and in Weymouth, to all of which the prayers of his people God gave a gracious answer some time on the same day such answer came

"O the force of prayer."

Remarks on August, 1697. "Although in the last month we had some small showers of Rain whereby the corn was preserved from perishing uterly, yet ther had not been a soaking plentifull Rain since the month of May till the 3^d of this month : and then it rained moderately most part of the day, and all the night following it Rained most plentifully. insomuch that Rivers and Brooks rise very considerably by reason thereof: a very great mercy. the sabbath before the first Church in Boston agreed to keep Thursday following as a day of fasting and prayer to aske rain. the mercy came before the day came: But it was kept acordingly."

Notes also the fight with Indians at Wood Island, Me.; "George Witly who belonged to Braintree was killed."

On the 24th a ship, Edward Lillye, master, lost on Cape Cod.

September. Notes French cruisers on the coast, "the 5th of this month being the Lords day the French took 5 sloops at Plimouth, some of which was loaded with hay." On the 11th Indians attack Lancaster, and kill "the Reverend Mr John Whiteing, pastor of the church of Christ there." On the 12th a skirmish with Indians at Damariscove, Major John March commanding the English, Captain Demmick killed, and Captain Phillips of Charlestown and Captain Whiteing of Connecticut wounded, the latter in the head. A ship on the 24th lost on Harding's Ledge, and Deborah Kembell drowned going from Boston to Hull.

"On the 28 of September 1697, in the evening my wife was delivered of a daughter, who was the Sabbath after Baptized By Mr Fisk, named Mary. She is alive to this day. is now a maryed woman. her husbands name is Benjamin Soper. She is the mother of 3 children, one son and

2 daughters: she is this day 30 years of age, September 28, 1727: The Lord multiply his Blessings on her."

October. Notes that on the 6th "Mr Henery Gibbs was ordained at Watertowne though not without some disturbance from some of the inhabitants of that towne." On the 28th "dyed the famous Mr Samuell Hooker, the Learned and much Lamented pastor of the church of christ in Farmington, Connecticott."

December. Notes at length the death and burial of the Rev. Mr. John Bailey, formerly of Limerick in Ireland, and his brother Thomas. "At the latter end of this month people in many towns and places began to fall sick of a sore cold attened with a cough and feavor which proved mortal to some."

1698. January. "This month of January past was in respect of snow and cold more than ordinary bad. We had 10 days together pinching pearceing cold: and much snow. Also the sickness began last month this month extended to allmost all familys. Few or none escaped, and many dyed specially in Boston, and some dyed in a strange and unusuall maner. in some familys all weer sick to gether, in some townes allmost all weer sick so that it was a time of sore distres."

February. "9 (Wednesday.) a private fast in Brantree and a gathering for the poor."

Notes. "Their dyed in Brantree in the year 1697, 12 grown persons, . . . also 12 children." On the 5th "dyed the honourable Collonell Sam^l Shrimpton a member of the Councell." Also the Indians attacked Andover, killing five persons and rifling the house of Major Dudley Bradstreet, Esq., carrying off him and his wife, but shortly letting them go. "Allso this month was a very sickly time in many towns: people haveing a strange and unusuall cold of which many dyed in some places, and some very sudenly. But toward the end of it the sicknes abated.

"Allso this winter hath been a sore and tedyous winter pinching cold and much snow. By reason of which many weer pinched with want: the drought last year and hard winter caused many to want hay. and many Cattell dyed."

March. "7 Town meeting to choos constables and other oficers, the ofice of a constable i narowly escaped, By 18 votes: Mr Rawson 19 — no more: he served."

Notes the death of Bartholomew Gidney, Esq., "a member of the Councell. Collonel of the regiment for the County of Essex."

April 22. "went to Boston to fetch my wife and Mary. they went in the boat last Munday."

Notes the death of the Rev. Mr. Charles Morton, pastor of the church of Christ in Charlestown.

An account of money given to the contribution this year, 1698:

| | | 1699. | |
|--------------------|------|-----------------------|------------|
| May 1 | 1 s. | April 30 | 1 shill. |
| May 22 | 6 d | May 14 | 8 pence |
| July 3 | 1 s. | June 18 | 1 shiling |
| August 7 | 1 s. | July 20 | 8 pence |
| Aug. 28 | 1 s. | Sep ^r 3 | 8 pence |
| Dec ^r 4 | 1 s. | Oct ^r 15 | 6 pence |
| January 1 | 6 d. | Novem ^r 12 | 4 pence |
| January 8 | 6 d. | Dec ^r 24 | 1 shilling |
| | | Feb. 25 | 1 shilling |

September. "About the middle of this month a young woman was executed at Springfield for murdering her bastard child."

October. "At the superior court the last Tuesday of this month Sarah Threenedles was arraigned for murdering her bastard child and on tryal was found guilty: and therefore was condemned to dye."

November 17. "this day Sarah Threenedles sufered."

Notes "God's mercy to the church in Cambridge farms who after a sore bereaveing stroak in the death of Mr Easterbrooks last year was now again resettled: Mr John Hancock being ordained over them in the Lord the 2^d day of this November."

"Allso the young woman named S. T. condemned last month was executed the 17 of this."

"Toward the close of this month we had a generall Contribution through the Province for some that are in captivity in macaness [Mequinez] a place in Barbary under the emperor of Morocco."

"1699. May. I did not hear of any great matter which hapened: only we had severall sick with an unusual distemper called the mumps of which some weer bad. But none dyed, that I heard of. Great expectations we had of his excellency RICHARD earl of Bellomont: and great preparations to entertain him: who came to Boston on Fryday the 26 of this May: and to receive him ther was I think twenty companys of souldiers of which 3 weer troops, and such a vast conourse of people as my poor eys never saw the like before: the life-guard went to Roadisland to wait on him: two troops went to Dedham to meet him their: and when he came to Boston we made a guard, from the end of the towne to the South meeting house. the life guard rode foremost then came some oficers: next his Lordship and Countess: then the troops and other gentlemen: the drums beat the trumpets did sound, the Coullors weer displayed: the Cannons and ordinance from the ships and fortifications did roar: all manner of expressions of Joy: and to end all Fireworks and good drink at night."

June. "His excellency went to view the castle on June 12: and

discharging some of the canon their according to the usuall manner on such occasions, one broke, and two men weer killed one the same minute: the chiefe guner his name was Nathaniel Holmes. one other named Samuel Proctor dyed four days after."

September. "The woods swarmed much with Bears. many weer killed, and more escaped. whether it doth not portend any strange Providence to come is to us as yet unknowne."

"On the 13 day Mr Nathaniel Hunting was ordained pastor of the church at East Hampton on Long island."

October 3 and 4. "digid Mr Quinsey's tomb. . . . 14 at tomb all day, 15 the sab. 16 at tomb: and put the corps in and so left it."

Notes that on the 26th "the Reverend Mr Sam^{ll} Man of Wrentham had his house and all in it burned, in the dead of the night no man knows how."

November 7. "Ben Neall caught a wollfe of which I cutt off the ears when dead."

Notes death of Thomas Danforth on the 5th day of the month, who "had a cheif hand under God in puting an end to the troubles under which the Country Groaned anno 1692." About the 25th "ther was a Liberall Contribution for the Rev^d Mr Samuell Man. By which his Great Losse was in some measure repaired againe."

1700. January. Notes that:—"A ship came from *England* called a man of warre to carry home the *pyrates* ther to receive punishment: and she went away about the beginning of March following: and we heard by Cap. Green who arived May 22^d they had a passage of But 3 weeks: and on July 11th ten of them weer executed at execution dock. as we had certain intiligeunce afterward."

February. "On the 14th of this month dyed in Boston the aged and Reverend Mr Thornton: who was formerly minster at Yarmouth."

Notes contributions in 1700-3, amounting to 3 s. in 1700; 2 s. 8 d. in 1701; 5 s. 4 d. in 1702; 3 s. 8 d. in 1703.

March "8 went to Weymouth Mr John Rogers was this day ordained Rulling elder of the Church in Weymouth: By Mr Torrey."

April "3 went to Boston with a Roge that ran away from me."

May. Notes that "about the middle of the moneth dyed the Rev^d Mr Hale minister at Beverly: a great loss to the country in general, and to that poor town in particuler."

June. Notes on the 17th the death of John Eyre, Esq., "a godly and choice spirited man" at Boston; and on the 28th the death of Mr. James Blake, "ruling elder of the church of Christ" at Dorchester.

July. Notes the death, on the 20th, of the Rev. Mr. Ichabod Wiswall of Duxbury, "a man of eminent accomplishment for the service of the sanctuary."

August. "14. was a day of fasting and prayer observed by the

Church and people of Braintree, occasioned partly by the late severe drought, partly for fear of the enemy, partly in order to the settlement of the Church with a ruling elder and deacons."

Notes the death of Adam Winthrop, Esq., in Boston; also of Mrs. Susanah Dawes. On the 28th Mr. Ebenezer Pemberton was ordained pastor for the South Church in Boston. "About this time many persons dyed at Boston, especially children, of a bloody flux and feaver, and some dyed of it in the Country."

October. Notes that "2 ministers at this time viz. Mr Peter Thacher and Mr John Danforth went to Road island to examine some persons of their knowledge in the things of God and baptize them. they baptizet at the island 26: and at Saconet 60 or thereabouts."

1701. March "13 at Jo Adams a ground pining."

April. Notes that the wife of Jonathan Fuller of Dedham, who "had the esteem of a very pious woman yet fell into a mallencholly fit toward the close of her life through the mallice of Satan and the Righteous permission of God in which mallencholly pang it is feared she cast herself into the well and so dyed."

May "19 went to Major Hunts to answer Sol Vezey Jackanapes."

July. Notes at length the death, on the 7th, of "Willyum Stoughton Esquire," and mentions his public services; "he was interred at Dorchester the 15 day of July: with great honnor and solemnity and with him much of New Englands glory."

December. "as to this year past it hath through the goodness of God been a quiet year to us in New England. we had discours of war all Summer Long But it was only discourse: we had generall health in most of the towns and a pretty good crop of Indian and english grain and hay: so that we had no complaining in our streets. God frowned on the Land by the death of our governor the earle of Bellomont Last March And by the death of the Deputy Gouvernour Stoughton in July Last past, and sundry others of great worth dyed this year as the Rev^d Mr Willyam Brimsmead of Marlbourough. Yet among all these sad providences God remembered mercy for his poor people by speriting the remaining of our Councillors to their work. By which the Country was put into a posture of defence against enemyes."

1702. February. Notes at length the crime of Esther Rodgers, executed at Ipswich, July 31, 1701, for the murder of her child, and refers to three sermons preached thereon in Ipswich.

June. "the distemper of the Small Pox began in Boston: and all though the report of it at first caused fear in many yet none dyed of it in severall weeks, and such as had it, had it very favourably: by reason whereof it was the more slightly accounted of: But before the country was clear of it many lost their lives by it.

August. "The small pox began to spread in Boston about this time:

the first that dyed of it was the wife of one Pits, a butcher: August 5th 1702."

September. "The small pox haveing been in Boston some months whereof a few only dyed, but in the above month of September it grew very mortall, severall dyed of it. it was attended with a sort of feaver called the scarlett feaver. divers of all sorts old and young, male and female fell by it: it was allso a sore time of drought: the Churches in the severall towns kept days of fasting and prayer to entreat the divine favor for our poor Land."

October. "Many dyed in Boston of the feavor and small pox, so that it was a time of sore distress: the 22^d was a day of fasting and prayer through the province."

November. "By reason of the small pocks in Boston the Generall Court sat at Cambridge: although they did not do any great matter that ever I heard of: many dyed in Boston of the feaver and small pox."

December. "Through the great mercy of God we in Brantree weare in health thus far in this sick and dying time, only a few children weare sick. But at Boston many dyed altho the feaver was not so bad now as in time past, yet the small pocks was very Bad. so that I may truly call to mind the words of the prophet, the Lords anger is not turned away. But his hand is stretched out still."

1703. February. "the small pox haveing been very sore a long time in Boston it began to abate in this month of February."

Notes the death of Colonel John Pynchon of Springfield, "who had been a magistrate 50 years."

March. Notes the death of the Rev. Mr. Jabez Fox of Woburn, on the 1st; and of Mrs. Hollman of Milton on the same day.

April. Notes the death, on the 8th, of "James Oliver physician, a man beloved, pious and usefull above many."

October. Notes the death of Captain Richard Sprague of Charlestown, who "gave the sum of £400 to harvard Colledge."

November. 17 "at night my wife was in travell all night: 18 my wife was delivered of a daughter whose name is Deliverance: about 10 of the clock: and about 4 in the afternoon she was delivered of a son which was still born. She had a very sore travell."

20. "I buried my poor litell infant. weather cold. 21 the Sab. Deliverance baptized."

28. "The sabbeth and a very sore storm of snow and haill. in this storm I beleive the snow fell near 18 inches on a levell. by reason of the storm we had but one exercise in publick this Lords day."

Notes the unusual severity of the weather during the month, and the death of Ensign John Bullin of Medfield while felling a tree.

December. "It may and ought to be noted in order to our thank-

fullness that this Summer past we had as seasonable weather for the makeing the earth fruitfull as is usually known. So that this Winter provission hath been more plenty and cheap than is frequently known. beef for 6 farthings per pound, pork at 2^d the most. the best 2^d $\frac{1}{2}$: indian 2 shillings per bushell. mault barley at 2 s and 6^d and the whole winter was a time of Genrall health Although the winter was as hard and cold, long and tedious as any I ever knew."

Notes the great storm in Europe of the 26th of November, giving the details thereof as "sent from England by dr Increase Mather."

1704. January. "4 I bought a hog of Nathaneel Spear weighed 260 pound, came to 3 pound 3 shillings, and a quarter beef of brother Brackett weighed 74 pound came to 12 shilings. 5 salted beef and pork."

February. Notes the sack of Deerfield by the Indians, and the captivity of Mr. Williams, and the killing of Mrs. Williams, "daughter to the Rev^d Mr Eleazer Mather."

April. Notes the death, on the 22d, of Colonel "Daniell Peirce Esqr of Newberry" — "and whereas on the 6 and 7 and 8 days was a sore storm a small French privateer who came from Port Royall to rob our corn vessells was by reason of stress of weather drove on shoar and the men being 37 in all were seized by our English men and all brought to Boston: this is to be acknowledged a very mercyfull providence."

May. Notes Captain Benjamin Church's expedition to Port Royal.

June. "13 was a muster in Brantree to press men for the Countrys servise among whom I was impressed for one: 14 I went to the Governour and got a clearance from the impress."

Notes the execution, on the 30th, of Captain Quelch [Welch] and five more for piracy.

August. Notes Indian raids on Lancaster, Groton, and Marlborough, carrying away four children from the latter place.

October. Notes the death, on the 12th, of Deacon Diar of Weymouth; the ordination, on the 25th, of Mr. Breck of Marlborough; the attack of Groton by Indians and the death of Davis; the burning of the house of Nathaniel Rogers at Strawberry Bank; the death of Andrew Gardiner, minister of Lancaster.

December "2 bought a hog of Nat Spear weyed 148 pounds for 32 shillings."

Notes the death, on the 8th, of "Mr Thomas Clarke pastor of the church of Chelmsford, and Madam John Leverett "descended of the honorable family of the Sedgwicks."

"also in this month some French prisoners got on board a sloop fitted for sea and ran away with her leaveing the English owners to lament their loss."

1705. February. "26 at home all day wife sick. 27 went to Boston for nesesarys."

March. Notes the death, on the 3d, of Aaron Hobart of Hingham; and on the 16th, of the Rev. Edward Thompson of Marshfield.

April. Notes the death, on the 25th, of old Mr. Hinckley at Barnstable.

May "21 a training in Brantree Capt. Quinsey and Capt. Mils first training."

June. Notes the death, on the 9th, of the Rev. Mr. Michael Wigglesworth of Malden.

August. Notes the blowing up of powder works at Dorchester on the 29th of the month.

1706. January. Notes at length a very severe snow-storm on the 29-30th, and the death, on the 20th, of "Lady Mary, formerly wife to the honorable Sir Willyam Phipps Kt. But at her death the wife of Peter Sergeant Esq."

June "14 We raised Mr Quinzeys house."

Note. "On the 19 day old Mrs Beers widdow of Cap^t Richard Beers dyed. who was aged 92 years and had lived in New England 76 years: who at her death had a grand daughter who is a grand mother."

July "29 I layd the foundation of Mr Quinzeys chimnies."

August "17 Coulouring the pedements at Mr Quinseys most part of day."

September "3-7 every day at Mr Quinceys about the arch."

October "27 the Sab Hugh Addams preached at Monotoquod the first sermon in the new meeting house."

November. Notes that on the 6th Mr. Stodard was ordained at Chelmsford; on the 20th, Mr. Loring at Sudbury: "Mr Sherman being by the sentence of Councill seperated from his office for high misdemeanours." On the 21st John Appleton, Esq., arrived from Canada, bringing with him fifty-seven Indian captives, "chief of whom was Mr John Williams pastor of Deerfield."

1707. January. Notes the death of Samuel Legg, Esq., on the 7th, and of James Bayley, Esq., professor of medicine, on the 17th.

February. Notes that "on the 9th of this month being the Lords day in the morning we had an unusuall storm of wind and rain accompanied with darkness and much thunder and lightening which was the more remarkable because of the time of year; in this storm a barn at Scituate belonging to one Thomas Lappam was burnt by lightening and 24 head of cattle in it. a very awful providence."

March. "3 town meeting to choos town officers. weather very cold: I agreed to serve in the office of a constable for Nath^l Spear for three pounds money."

"31 at home Gathering stones out of the lott and so this cool windy

month of March is marched away. And indeed it was right march many weathers: sometime cold: then hot, then cold, then wet, then dry: it was a time of genral health."

"Our Genral Court sat a considerable part of the month. the most they did was to conclude about a descent on poor Port royal: what it will come to time will evidence: people weer generally dissatisfyed at the first discours of it. Insomuch that thos deputies of the Genrall Court who weer known to vote for it weer allmost all left out the next choice. from whence arose more of inconvenience then is easy to be enumerated."

April. "7 a training at Weymouth and men pressed to go to Port Royal."

Notes the death, on the 21st, of the Rev. Samuel Torrey of Weymouth.

July. "This month of July hath been the most of it good and seasonable weather. I heard of no great matter of publick concern only our army being at Casco mutinous and disorderly his excellency and council sent Elisha Hutchinson Esq. Pen Townsend Esq. and John Leverett Esq. to them to quell them, and go as a Council of War to Port royal. After the army had lay there 6 weeks they set sail againe for Port Royall where being arived they did nothing worth remembering. Where the fault lay, whether in officers or souldiers, or both, is not my busines to enquire. I shall only remark that the disappointment of that design speaks much of divine anger of which we are generally too insensible."

September. Notes that Nathaniel Pitcher was on the 24th ordained at Scituate.

December. "And as to the year past it may be noted that it was a year of Genral health so far as ever I understood. We made a descent on Port Royal in the Spring of the year but it came to nothing save only that it drained the inhabitants of this province of 22000 pounds and more of their money. We lost of lives in that expedition about 30: the summer proved very dry, so that water was as scarce for man and beast I suppose as hath been known in New England. Yet nevertheless we had a comfortable supply of English corn and grass. And as to the Indian crop, although it was ripe more early than usuall yet it was more plentyous than usuall, and as for apples and Cyder, we had a large supply."

1708. February "26 at home ill part of the day at night before Mr Quinsey¹ with liar [erased] Webb. 3 befor Mr Quinsey — John Webb."

May "10. a town meeting to choos a deputy. a sorry fellow chosen."²

¹ Judge Edmund Quincy, a magistrate.

² John Webb was delegate from Braintree in 1708.

May 27. "I went to Boston caryed the information against the deputy."

Notes that he "did not hear of any considerable matter of publick concern: only on the Sabbath day May 23 at Middletown in Connecticut a thunder storm arose: and blew down part of an house which came against the meeting house broke a part of the meeting house. hurt the minister and divers of the assembly. on the 19 of May was ordained Mr Ruggles of Billrica."

June "3 a very weet day much thunder and lightening one man killed. I went to Boston about the information."

July "29 [Thursday] The church spent in prayer Mr Fiske being very sick."

December. Notes the death of Deacon William Avery of Dedham "about the middle" of the month, and of Samuel Clap of Dorchester; also of the Rev. John Higginson of Salem in his ninety-third year, "a man of God and a Good man and just full of faith and of the holy Ghost." The summer of 1708 was very dry, "both man and beast was sorely distressed for water, so that Grass and Grain was sorely pinched, and the crops very small." An Indian assault was made on Haverhill in August, and some nineteen persons killed, including Mr. Benjamin Rolfe, the pastor of the church.

1709. January. Notes the death, on the 5th, of Joseph Bridgham, "one of the ruling elders in the old church in Boston."

May. "6 pressed men forenoon."

Notes that "the cheif matter of remark of this time was the forming of an expedition against Canada, for about the tenth of this month a genrall Impress for souldiers for her majesties service ran through this province. Some say every tenth man was taken to serve in this expedition."

June "6. I pressed James Puffer and Jabez."

July "10 the Sabbath Mr Marsh a Bridegroom."

August. "we had our army in pay all this month nothing done by them only eat and drink and run the country in debt."

September. "this month past hath been pretty cool and dry: a costly month by reason of an idle armie: no news of any value. God is pleased to continue to us the enjoyment of his slighted and abused Gospell and we have beattle in our borders among all the things that minster sorow to us."

"Toward the end of this month a woman at Boston, a person of a bad report, either drowned herself or was carried away by the devil. her maiden name was Joan Heiferman."

1710. February. Notes the death, on the 28th, of Mr. John Rogers of Weymouth, and remarks "the month ends well with them that are in health and have store of money."

March. "13-14 each day at Mr Quinzeys mill dam. 15 at Mr Quinzeys dam. 29-30 both days very cold I wrought at Mr Quinzeys dam."

June. Notes the death of Colonel Winthrop Hilton of Exeter, and several others, killed by Indians.

August. "7 a Genral muster of our regiment at Weymouth in order to expedition. I was drawn off and impressed.

"8-9. weer idle days seeking to hire a man. 10. a day of Genrall thanksgiving for plentifull rain.

"11-12. about getting a man, at last I got Clement Cook for 12 pound but he was not accepted. So we got Nat^l Owen.

"24. a Genral muster of the army. I lost good part of the day.

"31. another genrall muster.

"This month I was impressed to go forth in her majesties service. my circumstances not allowing me to go out myself. I therefore hired Nathaneel Owen in my room who was well accepted by major Taylor, mustermaster. And I paid him ten pounds money. The army went to Port Royal and did good service before they came home againe."

September "28 a day of publick fasting and prayer on account of Port Royall affair."

November. "9 I came home from Gulivers: mother being dead.

"10. went to Boston for things for the funeral, a sore journey.

"11. attended the funeral.

"16. a Day of thanksgiving through thees 2 provinces on account of success at Port Royall."

1711. January. "15 Mr Quinseys Barn Burnt this day about 2 o clock P. M."

Notes that the loss through the burning of Mr. Quincy's barn "modestly computed amounted to litel less than 300 pounds."

February. Notes the death "about the middle of the month" of "Collonell John Foster Esq and of the Reverend Mr. Jonathan Russell pastor of the church of Christ in Barnstable."

The diary ends with the month of February, 1711, and the remaining pages in the book, some forty in number, are partially filled with memoranda of little public interest. In January, February, March, and April, 1689, a military watch seems to have been kept in Braintree, consisting of a non-commissioned officer and six men from Captain Savage's company. Marshall was clerk of the company, and noted the details.

"18 Aprill hapned the Revolution, which put an end to this kind of watch, and then the comitee of malitia ordered the 4 center companys

in the towne to keep their corps of gaurd at the towne house. By the number of twelve men a night and a corporall, and 12^d for the watch to drink.

" We then took the watch October 29 and then watched Nicolas Sharn, Steven Cleford, James Burgis, Nicolas Haill, Benj. Threenedles, Mr Doubleday, Antony Checkly, Thomas Chrisler, Willyam Boatswain, Nath^{ll} Coffin, Sam¹ Mear, Thomas Watkins."

The names of the watches for each night are then given until November 22; the following note then appears: " in going over the watch the 2 last times they had spent on them in drink 12^d a night 10 s. and in candles 2 s. 6 d."

" in the Beginning of december the malitia altered the watch to 7 men a night and 6 d. to drinke."

December 23 " Delinquents this watch 7 sick : 5 from home 9 Refused. I spent on the watch in drink 5 shill in candles 2 shill."

" January 1st ordered that 13 men watch a night. I took the watch January 13 168⁹⁰."

Then follow again the names of the men constituting the several details.

" 17 this watch I spent in candles 1 s. 6 d. in drinks 5 s."

1690. " Our company wrought at the fortifications 4 days the 1 week in Aprill and what mony was taken of any that did not worke was spent on them that did : and made a returne to the Capt. of them that did nothing :

" March 30, 1690: it was then ordered by the malitia that a military watch be kept in this towne of half a company a night. our company watched the 6 and 7 of Aprill. in the 2 nights we spent in drink 6 s. 4 d. in candles 8 d. one shilling taken between father and self.

20 and 21 Aprill our company watched I took then of persons that did not watch 11 shill thus disposed of

4 persons I hired

5 shill spent on the 2 guards

1 shill candles

one to myself

" 8 and 9 of May we watched and both nights we spent on the watch in bread and drink 5 shill, candles 1 s

" I had a warrant from the Capt to make distraint on them that did not watch which I did accordingly and made returne to the captaine."

Received 1690

" March 27 of John Meriday for not traininge 4 shill of which I gave account to the capt

"Our company watched May 24 and 25 at night and we took then in mony of the companys 7 shillings 6 of which was spent and one to myself.

"Our company watched June 9 and 10, 1690, and by reason of the small pox in the towne and many familys in our company being sick we had but small gaurds. I received in mony of the company of sevrall persons 10 shillings."

1690. "October 7th I was by the advice of serjeant Hawkins, Serjeant Hunt and the former clerk: Daniell Fairfield, suspended by the Leiftenant Willyam Gibson from any farther care of the watch till the Capt. Savage came home and the trust of that afaire reposed in the former clerk according to his owne desire

JOHN MARSHALL.

I liveing out of the towne deserted the companys service Sept 14, 1691, being a day of training the capt released me from my charge as clerk nominated Mr. Fowle to serve the company accepted him for the place he allso accepted it. Glad was I, as atests

JOHN MARSHALL.

CREDIT.

| | | | |
|------------------------|----|---|----|
| Spent in candles | 00 | 1 | 00 |
| in drink the 2 nights | 00 | 4 | 00 |
| to father one shilling | 00 | 1 | 00 |

Bought of John Dean of Taunton a cow:

| | | | |
|----------------------|----|----|----|
| a 3 pound | 3 | 00 | 00 |
| driveing and killing | 00 | 5 | 00 |

| | | |
|---------------------|-----|---------------|
| fore quarter | 74 | pound |
| fore qr | 73 | |
| hind qr | 79 | |
| hind qr | 78 | |
| | 304 | |
| hide | 54. | ^{lb} |
| head and tong: | 2 | s. |
| belly feet and hart | 2 | s. |

Then follow five pages filled with deaths of persons, young and old, whether living in Braintree or elsewhere. Among those named is the Rev. Samuel Willard, whom the writer

refers to at length as "a person of excellent accomplishments natural and acquired: an hard student, a powerful preacher of the word of God, an exemplary christian: a mirror of all that is good." Then follow the Rev. James Allen, Sept. 22, 1710; Mrs. Mary Baxter, wife of the Rev. Mr. Joseph Baxter, "after a long and sore sickness," March 29, 1711; and "Mrs. Helen French, the mother of Willyam Veesie: and daughter of the Rev^d Mr William Thompson, deceased, dyed April 23: aged 85 years 1711: an aged saint."

Dr. EVERETT called the attention of the Society to the notes on pp. 162, 163, of Mr. Peter Orlando Hutchinson's edition of Governor Hutchinson's Diary. They contain extracts from a correspondence with members of the Society, relative to the printing of a portion of the Diary obtained by the late Treasurer from the Hon. George Bancroft, and ultimately from Mr. Everett, the late United States Minister to England. Mr. Peter Orlando Hutchinson intimates that legitimate access to the Diary could not have been had, and calls upon Mr. Everett, Mr. Rives, and Mr. Bancroft to explain their action. Dr. Everett commented somewhat on the ignorance of the lives and character of public men in America displayed in such a charge of surreptitious use of Governor Hutchinson's Diary, and read extracts from Mr. Edward Everett's journal and correspondence which show that the Diary was placed in his hands by the Rev. John Hutchinson, whom he met on a visit to Trentham, the seat of the late Duke of Sutherland. The extracts are as follows:—

[From Mr. Everett's Diary.]

Saturday, 7th Jan., 1843. At dinner we had Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, grandson of the Governor. He has a journal of his grandfather's, kept from the time he landed here on his return from America till his death; also a journal by Judge Oliver. The Judge says that Franklin in his youth was called a "printer's devil," but he rather thinks it should be the "devil's printer." Mr. Hutchinson promises to lend me the Governor's journal.

Sunday, 8th Jan., 1843. Mr. John Hutchinson sent me this morning the promised portion of his grandfather's Journal. It contains some very curious anecdotes. He gives unequivocally to Samuel Adams the credit of being the first to suggest the idea of Independence, and this in a conference with George III., the day after his arrival in London.

[From Mr. Everett's Letter-Book, copied by himself.]

To Mrs. Everett.

TRENTHAM, 8th Jan., 1843.

MY DEAR WIFE,—. . . Who should we have at dinner but Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, curate of this parish, grandson of my celebrated predecessor, Gov. Hutchinson, of Massachusetts, the last civil governor of our beloved native State before the Revolution? He has sent me to-day to read a part of his grandfather's private journal, which has never seen the light. This interests me very much. Unluckily there are but twenty-four hours in the day. I shall try to get leave to take it up to town with me.

To Rev. John Hutchinson.

Rev. John Hutchinson, Blurton Parsonage, near Trentham, thanking him for lending me the journal of his grandfather, Governor Hutchinson.

[Copies of letters in Mr. Everett's possession, endorsed with the names of the writers.]

John Hutchinson, Jan. 7, 1843.

BLURTON PARSONAGE, Saturday Night.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in submitting to your patience twenty-two pages of manuscript—if you should be pleased to consider it any gratification to read them. I have ever felt that at all times—even in those of deadliest antipathy to the principles of my family—the Massachusetts have been inclined to do great justice to the character and feelings (the latter to the last dedicate, in spite of execrable treatment, to his native soil) of my ancestor; and therefore am proud to forward for your perusal the enclosed, and have the honor to be, dear sir,

Yours very faithfully,

JOHN HUTCHINSON.

John Hutchinson, Jan. 12, 1843.

DEAR SIR,—I am favored with your communication from Althorp, and, to prevent all risk to the manuscript, would suggest that my cousin and brother-in-law, the Rev. W. Hutchinson, of Rotherhithe, should wait upon you for it, on your return to town. It can then come to me in the course of frequent communication from London.

I have the honor to remain, dear sir,

Yours very faithfully,

JOHN HUTCHINSON.

TRENTHAM, Jan. 12.

[Extract from a letter of the Hon. George Bancroft.]

BOSTON, March 1, 1843.

MY DEAR SIR,— The extract from Hutchinson's Diary was of the highest interest; it gives a peep into the thoughts of George III. himself; and for that reason I shall so value the correspondence with Lord North!

Faithfully, your obliged

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Mr. Everett was at this time gathering materials for Mr. Bancroft's discreet use from all quarters; they were most freely accorded by their owners, and were usually copied by Mr. Francis R. Rives, Secretary of Legation, and attested by Mr. Everett.

Dr. Everett stated that nothing appeared as to the use Mr. Bancroft was at liberty to make of the Diary; but it had been cordially placed in Mr. Everett's hands by Mr. Hutchinson,— a thing which Mr. P. O. Hutchinson had apparently looked upon as impossible.

Mr. DEANE then said:—

I have recently had some correspondence with Mr. Bancroft on this very subject, he having read the notes referred to in Mr. Peter Orlando Hutchinson's new volume. It is sufficiently evident now, from the papers which have been laid before the Society, that the transcript of Governor Hutchinson's "Conversation" with the king, the origin of which has been hitherto unexplained, was made by Mr. Rives for Mr. Bancroft in 1843, when the first volume of the Diary containing it was lent to Mr. Everett by the Rev. John Hutchinson, the grandson of the Governor. Mr. Peter O. Hutchinson belongs to a later generation, and neither he nor the members of his family contemporary with him — his cousins — had any knowledge of this fact; and he has too hastily concluded that the Diary had been obtained by improper means.

Our earliest knowledge of the existence in manuscript of the account of this celebrated conversation is the mention of it in the preface, by the Rev. John Hutchinson, to the third volume of the Governor's History, published in 1828. He there speaks of it as a part of the material of a biographical

volume preparing for publication by another member of the family,—the more direct inheritor of the Governor's manuscripts. This promised volume failed to appear, and only now, after fifty-six years have past, has the engagement been partially fulfilled by another hand, and the first instalment of the Diary and Letters of the Governor given to the world.

In the mean time some curiosity was felt as to what took place at the alleged interview between the king and Governor Hutchinson, who was so summarily ushered into the royal presence on his arrival in England; and it was most natural that writers on the history of the Revolution should seek to penetrate its secrets. Mr. Bancroft's success in procuring unpublished material in England for his fascinating volumes is well known, and he appears to have been equally successful here. The earliest evidence I have met with that he had procured access to Governor Hutchinson's Diary was given in the seventh volume of his History of the United States, published in 1858, though no intimation is there afforded as to the source whence the facts narrated were obtained.¹ A few years later (in 1865) Mr. Frothingham published his *Life of Warren*; and here we have the full particulars of the interview with the king, and large extracts from the "Conversation," covering some three pages of the volume, and credit given to Mr. Bancroft for the use of the extracts from the *Journal of Governor Hutchinson*.²

Six years later, at a social meeting of this Society, held at the house of Mr. Mason on the evening of March 23, 1871, Mr. Frothingham produced a full copy of the "Conversation," made by him from an earlier transcript in possession of Mr. Bancroft, and read it to the meeting, saying that he had been enjoined against the printing of it. And at a stated meeting of the Society in October, 1877, the manuscript was communicated for publication, and it was printed in the *Proceedings* under that date.

After this document had been put in type by the printer, a galley-proof of it was sent over to Mr. Peter O. Hutchinson,

¹ See Bancroft, vol. vii. pp. 71, 72.

² "I am indebted," says Mr. Frothingham, "to George Bancroft for the use of the 'Extracts from the *Journal of Thomas Hutchinson, Governor of Massachusetts.*' This manuscript has the following: 'Copied from the original by Mr. Rives.—Edward Everett, London, Feb. 1, 1843.'—*Life of Warren*, pp. 328–331.

— who had just then rendered the Society great service by enabling it to supply the deficiencies in the Society's copy of Hubbard's History of New England, — with a request that he would compare it with the original manuscript in his keeping, and correct any error which he might find. This was declined by Mr. Hutchinson for the reason given in his letter to myself and to Dr. Oliver, referred to in the notes to his recently issued volume, of which mention has now been made.

Messrs. Hill and McKenzie were appointed on the Committee to publish the Proceedings, with the Recording Secretary, chairman of the Committee.

The business of the Annual Meeting was then taken up. The report of the Council was prepared and read by Mr. Haynes; that of the Librarian, the Cabinet-keeper, and the Treasurer followed, — the latter, including the statement of the Auditing Committee, being in print. These reports were accepted, and are here given.

Report of the Council.

The reports of the various officers of the Society to-day submitted show that the past year, although comparatively an uneventful one in its history, nevertheless exhibits no falling off in the elements of substantial growth and prosperity. We have been called upon to mourn the loss by death of three from our number: Mr. Williams Latham, of Bridgewater, a learned and painstaking antiquary; the Rev. William S. Bartlet, the faithful delineator of the life of toil and self-sacrifice of a frontier missionary; and our late Recording Secretary, Mr. George Dexter, whose memory will never cease to be cherished by us for his endearing personal qualities, and to whom the Society owes a great debt of gratitude for many years of faithful and laborious service. Our esteemed associate, the Rev. George W. Blagden, having removed his residence to the city of New York, has been transferred from the roll of Resident to that of Corresponding Members. Of our Honorary Members three have died during the past year: M. Laboulaye, the eminent publicist, foremost of our faithful friends in France in the hour of our great need; and the distinguished historians, M. Henri Martin and M. François A. M. Mignet. Two also of our Corresponding Members have passed away:

the Hon. Gustavus V. Fox, who had but just been transferred from our list of Resident Members ; and Dr. Alfred Langdon-Elwyn, of Philadelphia.

At the last Annual Meeting two vacancies were reported as existing in our list of Resident Members. To fill these and to make good the losses sustained during the past year, the Society has elected to membership, General Francis A. Walker, President of the Institute of Technology ; Professor Arthur L. Perry, of Williams College ; the Hon. John E. Sanford, of Taunton, and Messrs. Uriel H. Crocker, Martin Brimmer, and Roger Wolcott, of Boston,—so that our number is again complete. General George W. Cullum, of New York, has been elected a Corresponding Member.

During the past year, under the supervision of the recently appointed Committee of Publication, consisting of the Recording Secretary and Messrs. Hill and McKenzie, the twentieth volume of the Proceedings of the Society has been published, which closes the First Series.

As a corporate body we have borne a part in the almost universal commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Martin Luther, on which occasion we listened to a profoundly philosophical address, set off by every literary merit and grace of delivery, from our former associate the Rev. Frederic H. Hedge, the Nestor of American students of the literature of Germany.

Although we cannot claim the year that has passed as one unusually fruitful in literary production on the part of our own members, still their pens and tongues have by no means been idle. In both ways Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., has done useful service. In his edition of Morton's "New English Canaan," prepared for the Prince Society, with its capital memoir of the hero of Merry-Mount and its masterly rehabilitation of the faded figure of Sir Christopher Gardiner, he has exhibited a pattern of skilful editing ; while his "College Fetich" has ventilated the somewhat stagnant air of college halls with a fresh and invigorating blast. Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge has given to the world a biography of Daniel Webster, which has accomplished the almost impossible task of pleasing his friends and satisfying his critics. Dr. Green has published several learned chapters on the history of his native town, of which "Groton in the Indian Wars" is

perhaps the most important. Colonel T. W. Higginson has continued in "Harper's Magazine" his series of valuable articles on American history, which have contributed so much for the popular enlightenment as well as entertainment. Judge Chamberlain has delivered before the Webster Historical Society an address on "John Adams, the Statesman of the American Revolution," in which he has traced the secret springs of that great movement with a depth of philosophical insight superior to any previous treatment of the subject. The Rev. James Freeman Clarke has given to the world Part II. of his monumental study upon the "Ten Great Religions," and his "Ideas of the Apostle Paul," as well as preserved for posterity his recollections of "Anti-Slavery Days." Dr. Peabody has published a delightful translation of that perennially fresh and useful work, Cicero's treatise "On Duties," which has at last been put into a worthy English garb. Admiral Preble has published a most timely and useful "History of Steam Navigation," and has also contributed to the "United Service Magazine" a series of valuable papers upon "Ships and Shipping," which it is to be hoped may eventually be expanded into a volume. General Walker has done yeoman service to the cause of truth in economical science by the publication of his "Political Economy," in the series entitled "American Political Science," and by his "Land and Rent" has done much to stem the rising flood of socialistic dogmas. The Rev. Phillips Brooks has added to his welcome volumes the "Sermons Preached in English Churches." Messrs. Whitmore and Appleton, the Record Commissioners, have put forth another of their important publications, making their Ninth Report, comprising all the recorded early Births and Baptisms in this city; and, finally, Mr. Harris has preserved by the press the epitaphs to be found in the old burying-ground at Block Island, Rhode Island.

As we may claim some slight share in the literary productions of our Honorary and Corresponding Members, I shall be pardoned a brief allusion to some of their works which have appeared in the past year. The fifth and sixth volumes of what bids fair to be regarded as the standard history of the War of the Rebellion have been completed by the Comte de Paris; and Professor Seeley has published his "Expansion of England," a work well worthy of taking its place by the side of

“The Making of England,” of our late Corresponding Member, John Richard Green. Our distinguished Honorary Member, Mr. George Bancroft, has given to the world several volumes of the final and standard revision of his great History.

While thus gratefully acknowledging the merit of the literary work that has been accomplished during the past year by our different members, the Executive Committee cannot help regretting that a larger proportion of all this skill and labor has not been bestowed upon our own publications. But when we call to mind the fact that no less than five different committees at the present moment have in hand volumes for the Series of our Collections, we feel warranted in indulging the hope that the year to come will witness a notable addition to them. We believe that nothing would so much conduce to the Society’s welfare as to have more members like our late lamented Recording Secretary, who would be both able and willing to spend their time here in the midst of our wealth of books and manuscripts, laboring for its benefit.

We have had the pleasure during the past year of welcoming to our meetings and of listening to the voices of several of our Corresponding Members,—among them, Professor James Bryce, M.P., the learned historian of “The Holy Roman Empire”; and Dr. George H. Moore, the accomplished head of the noble Lenox Library at New York.

In concluding, the Executive Committee congratulate the Society on the possession of a membership full and vigorous, from whom valuable results in the future may well be expected, and on a financial condition both sound and improving.

HENRY W. HAYNES, *Chairman.*

Report of the Librarian.

During the year there have been added to the Library:—

| | |
|---|-------|
| Books | 660 |
| Pamphlets | 2,495 |
| Unbound volumes of newspapers | 10 |
| Bound volumes of newspapers | 3 |
| Broadsides | 23 |
| Maps | 12 |
| Volumes of manuscripts | 18 |
| Manuscripts | 57 |
| In all | 3,278 |

Of the books added, 544 have been given, 102 bought, and 14 obtained by exchange. Of the pamphlets added, 2,285 have been given, 188 bought, and 22 have been procured by exchange.

The Library now contains, it is estimated, about 29,000 volumes; including files of bound newspapers, bound manuscripts, and the Dowse collection. The number of pamphlets is about 64,000.

During the year several important gifts have been made to the Library, which deserve a special notice. Our associate member, Leverett Saltonstall, Esq., has presented a large number of early publications, which have been in the possession of his family for five or six generations. They comprise 11 volumes, and 148 pamphlets, some of them printed more than two hundred years ago, and most of them before 1700. Many of them belonged to his great-great-great-grandfather, Nathaniel Saltonstall, and others to his ancestor, Governor John Leverett. Scarcely any one of these publications proved to be a duplicate; and taken as a whole the collection forms one of the most interesting accessions ever made to the Library.

Mr. Amos A. Lawrence has continued his gifts of books relating to the Civil War, having added 23 volumes and 41 pamphlets on this subject.

Miss Eliza S. Quincy, the daughter of President Quincy, bequeathed to the Society a very valuable collection of manuscripts, which was received at the February meeting from the hands of her nephew, Josiah P. Quincy, Esq., our associate member. An account of this bequest, prepared by Dr. George E. Ellis, appears in the Proceedings of that date.

Mr. Peter C. Brooks has made an important addition to the Library, having given 115 books and 5 pamphlets, some of which were much needed on our shelves.

The fund left by the late William Winthrop for binding books is now available for that purpose; and 108 volumes have been bound at the charge of this fund.

There have been bought, with the income of the Savage Fund, 79 books and 147 pamphlets.

During the year there have been taken out 92 volumes and 25 pamphlets, and all have been returned. It should be borne in mind, however, that the Library is used more for reference

than for circulation; otherwise the statement of this fact might give a wrong impression of its use.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL A. GREEN, *Librarian.*

BOSTON, April 10, 1884.

Report of the Cabinet-keeper.

Since the last Annual Meeting there have been seventy-five donations to the Cabinet, these comprising two miniature portraits, fifty-four engravings, eight photographs, three heliotypes, and several articles of a miscellaneous character.

During the summer, the portraits in the gallery were rearranged, and several of them that needed repair were placed in the hands of Mr. Sinclair; including that of Dr. Clark, the Rev. John Rogers, the Rev. John Bailey, the Rev. Joshua Gee, Mrs. Gee, Mrs. Mary Smibert, and one whose history is unknown.

It was hoped that another portion of the Catalogue of the Cabinet would be forthcoming at this meeting; but, owing to some unlooked-for delay, this was found impracticable. It is believed, however, that the entire Catalogue will be completed during the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

F. E. OLIVER, *Cabinet-keeper.*

Report of the Treasurer.

In compliance with the requirements of the By-laws, Chapter VII., Article 1, the Treasurer respectfully submits his Annual Report, made up to March 31, 1884.

The special funds held by the Treasurer are nine in number, and are as follows:—

I. THE APPLETON FUND, which was created Nov. 18, 1854, by the gift to the Society, from the executors of the will of the late Samuel Appleton, of stocks of the appraised value of ten thousand dollars. These stocks were subsequently sold for \$12,203, at which sum the fund now stands. Interest, at the rate of six per cent per annum, is computed on that amount, and is chargeable on the real estate. The income is applicable to "the procuring, preserving, preparation, and publication of historical papers." The unexpended balance of income now

on hand, and the income for the ensuing year will be available toward the publication of the Pickering Papers.

II. THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL TRUST-FUND, which now stands, with the accumulated income, at \$10,000. This fund originated in a gift of two thousand dollars from the late Hon. David Sears, presented Oct. 15, 1855, and accepted by the Society, Nov. 8, 1855. On Dec. 26, 1866, it was increased by a gift of five hundred dollars from Mr. Sears, and another of the same amount from our late associate, Mr. Nathaniel Thayer. The income must be appropriated in accordance with the directions in Mr. Sears's declaration of trust in the printed Proceedings for November, 1855. Interest, at the rate of six per cent per annum, is chargeable on the real estate of the Society. The income for the last year has been appropriated toward the publication of the Trumbull Papers.

III. THE DOWSE FUND, which was given to the Society by the executors of the will of the late Thomas Dowse, April 9, 1857, for the "safe keeping" of the Dowse Library. It amounts to \$10,000, and is a charge on the real estate.

IV. THE PEABODY FUND, which was presented by the late George Peabody, in a letter dated Jan. 1, 1867, and now amounts to \$22,123. It is invested in the seven per cent bonds of the Boston and Albany Railroad Co., and a deposit in the Suffolk Savings Bank; and the income is only available for the publication and illustration of the Society's Proceedings and Memoirs, and for the preservation of the Society's Historical Portraits.

V. THE SAVAGE FUND, which was a bequest from the late Hon. James Savage, received in June, 1873, and now stands on the books at the sum of \$5,295. It is invested in the bonds of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Co., and in the stock of the Boston Gas-Light Co. The income is to be used for the increase of the Society's Library.

VI. THE ERASTUS B. BIGELOW FUND, which was given in February, 1881, by Mrs. Helen Bigelow Merriman, in recognition of her father's interest in the work of the Society. The original sum was one thousand dollars; but the interest up to this date having been added to the principal, it now stands at \$1,200.56. There is no restriction as to the use to be made of this fund.

VII. THE WILLIAM WINTHROP FUND, which amounts to

the sum of three thousand dollars, and was received Oct. 13, 1882, under the will of the late William Winthrop, for many years a Corresponding Member of the Society. The income is to be applied "to the binding for better preservation of the valuable manuscripts and books appertaining to the Society."

VIII. THE RICHARD FROTHINGHAM FUND, which represents a gift to the Society, on the 23d of March, 1883, from the widow of our late Treasurer, of a certificate of twenty shares in the Union Stock Yard and Transit Co., of Chicago, and of the stereotype plates of Mr. Frothingham's "Siege of Boston," "Life of Joseph Warren," and "Rise of the Republic." The fund stands on the Treasurer's books at \$3,000. There are no restrictions on the uses to which the income may be applied.

IX. THE GENERAL FUND, which now amounts to \$3,550, and represents a legacy of two thousand dollars from the late Henry Harris, received in July, 1867, a legacy of one thousand dollars from the late George Bemis, received in March, 1879, three commutation fees of one hundred and fifty dollars each, and a gift of one hundred dollars from our late distinguished associate, Ralph Waldo Emerson. It is invested in a bond of the Quincy and Palmyra Railroad Co., for one thousand dollars, and a bond of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Co., also for one thousand dollars. Fifteen hundred and fifty dollars have been paid from it toward the reduction of the mortgage debt; and this sum is an incumbrance on the real estate of the Society.

The following abstracts and the trial balance show the present condition of the several accounts:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

| DEBITS. | |
|-----------|---|
| 1883. | |
| March 31. | To balance on hand \$1,580.44 |
| 1884. | |
| March 31. | To receipts as follows:— |
| | General Account 11,077.46 |
| | Income of Peabody Fund 1,470.00 |
| | Income of Savage Fund 350.00 |
| | Income of Richard Frothingham Fund 150.00 |
| | \$14,636.90 |
| March 31 | To balance brought down \$906.10 |

1884.

CREDITS.

March 31. By payments as follows:—

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Reduction of mortgage debt | • • • • • | \$7,000.00 |
| Income of Peabody Fund | • • • • • | 1,434.31 |
| Income of Savage Fund | • • • • • | 290.35 |
| Income of William Winthrop Fund | • • • • • | 148.60 |
| Income of Mass. Hist. Trust-Fund | • • • • • | 91.87 |
| General Account | • • • • • | 4,765.67 |
| By balance on hand | • • • • • | 906.10 |
| | | <u>\$14,636.90</u> |

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

1884.

DEBITS.

March 31. To sundry payments:—

| | | |
|---|-----------|--------------------|
| J. A. Henshaw, salary | • • • • • | \$600.00 |
| J. H. Tuttle, salary | • • • • • | 1,149.99 |
| Interest on mortgage | • • • • • | 1,350.00 |
| Insurance | • • • • • | 187.50 |
| Copying Sewall's Letter Book | • • • • • | 121.87 |
| Printing, stationery, and postage | • • • • • | 402.96 |
| Fuel and light | • • • • • | 242.11 |
| Care of fire, etc. | • • • • • | 365.41 |
| Miscellaneous expenses and repairs | • • • • • | 345.83 |
| Income of Appleton Fund | • • • • • | 732.18 |
| Income of Massachusetts Historical Trust-Fund | • • • • • | 600.00 |
| Income of Dowse Fund | • • • • • | 600.00 |
| Income of E. B. Bigelow Fund | • • • • • | 67.95 |
| Income of William Winthrop Fund | • • • • • | 264.00 |
| Sinking Fund | • • • • • | 2,000.00 |
| Building account | • • • • • | 3,570.91 |
| To balance to new account | • • • • • | 4,751.10 |
| | | <u>\$17,351.81</u> |

1883.

CREDITS.

March 31. By balance on hand \$5,674.35
1884.

March 31. By sundry receipts:—

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Rent of Building | • • • • • | 9,000.00 |
| Income of General Fund | • • • • • | 160.00 |
| Interest | • • • • • | 116.08 |
| Income of Dowse Fund | • • • • • | 600.00 |
| Admission Fees | • • • • • | 100.00 |
| Assessments | • • • • • | 870.00 |
| Sales of publications, etc. | • • • • • | 881.38 |
| | | <u>\$17,351.81</u> |

March 31. By balance brought down \$4,751.10

Income of Appleton Fund.

CREDITS.

1883.

March 31. By balance brought forward \$272.64

1884.

March 31. By one year's interest on \$12,203 principal 732.18

1884.

March 31. By amount brought down \$1,004.82

Income of William Winthrop Fund.

DEBITS.

1884.

March 31. To amount paid for binding \$148.60

,, balance carried forward 115.40

1884.

March 31. By interest on \$3,000 principal \$264.00

March 31. By balance brought down \$115.40

CREDITS.

Income of Massachusetts Historical Trust-Fund.

DEBITS.

1884.

March 31. To amount paid on account of Trumbull Papers \$91.87

,, balance carried forward 666.00

1883.

March 31. By amount brought forward \$157.87

Sept. 1. ,, one year's interest on \$10,000 principal 600.00

1884.

March 31. By balance brought down \$666.00

CREDITS.

Income of Dowse Fund.

DEBITS.

1884.

March 31. To amount placed to credit of General Account \$600.00

CREDITS.

March 31. By one year's interest on \$10,000 principal \$600.00

Income of Peabody Fund.

DEBITS.

| | | |
|-----------|--|-------------------|
| 1883. | | |
| March 31. | To balance brought forward | \$.28.15 |
| 1884. | | |
| March 31. | To amount paid for printing, binding, preservation of historical portraits, etc. | 1,434.81 |
| | „ balance carried forward | 7.54 |
| | | <u>\$1,470.00</u> |

CREDITS.

| | | |
|-----------|--|-------------------|
| 1884. | | |
| March 31. | By one year's interest on railroad bonds | <u>\$1,470.00</u> |
| March 31. | By balance brought down | \$7.54 |

Income of Savage Fund.

DEBITS.

| | | |
|-----------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1883. | | |
| March 31. | To balance brought forward | \$48.97 |
| 1884. | | |
| March 31. | To amount paid for books | 290.85 |
| | „ balance carried forward | 10.68 |
| | | <u>\$350.00</u> |

CREDITS.

| | | |
|-----------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1884. | | |
| March 31. | By dividends on gas stock | \$50.00 |
| | „ interest on railroad bonds | 300.00 |
| | | <u>\$350.00</u> |
| March 31. | By balance brought down | \$10.68 |

Sinking Fund.

DEBITS.

| | | |
|----------|--|-------------------|
| 1884. | | |
| Jan. 17. | To amount applied to reduction of mortgage | <u>\$2,000.00</u> |

CREDITS.

| | | |
|---------|--|-------------------|
| 1883. | | |
| Oct. 1. | By amount transferred from the General Account | <u>\$2,000.00</u> |

TRIAL BALANCE.

DEBITS.

| | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| Cash | \$.906.10 |
| Real Estate | 103,280.19 |
| Investments | 50,968.00 |
| | <u>\$155,154.29</u> |

CREDITS.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Notes Payable | \$18,000.00 |
| Building Account | 60,077.19 |
| Appleton Fund | 12,203.00 |
| Dowse Fund | 10,000.00 |
| Massachusetts Historical Trust-Fund | 10,000.00 |
| Peabody Fund | 22,123.00 |
| Savage Fund | 5,295.00 |
| Erastus B. Bigelow Fund | 1,200.56 |
| William Winthrop Fund | 8,000.00 |
| Richard Frothingham Fund | 8,000.00 |
| General Fund | 8,550.00 |
| Income of Massachusetts Historical Trust-Fund | 666.00 |
| Income of Appleton Fund | 1,004.82 |
| Income of Savage Fund | 10.68 |
| Income of Peabody Fund | 7.54 |
| Income of William Winthrop Fund | 115.40 |
| Income of Richard Frothingham Fund | 150.00 |
| General Account | 4,751.10 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$155,154.29 |
| | <hr/> |

The real estate is subject to the following incumbrances,— the balance of the mortgage note (\$18,000), the principal of the Appleton Fund (\$12,203), of the Massachusetts Historical Trust-Fund (\$10,000), of the Dowse Fund (\$10,000), of the Erastus B. Bigelow Fund (\$1,200.56), and of the William Winthrop Fund (\$3,000) and a part of the principal of the General Fund (\$1,550), making in the aggregate, \$55,953.56, against \$62,885.61 last year.

CHARLES C. SMITH,

Treasurer.

BOSTON, March 31, 1884.

Report of the Auditing Committee.

The undersigned, one of a Committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasurer of the Massachusetts Historical Society, as made up to March 31, 1884, has attended to the duty, and reports that he finds them correctly kept and properly vouched; that the securities held by the Treasurer for the several funds correspond with the statement in his Annual Report; that the balance of cash on hand is satisfactorily accounted for; and that the Trial Balance is accurately taken from the Ledger.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE, *Committee.*

BOSTON, April 7, 1884.

On motion of Dr. Paige, the thanks of the Society were voted to the retiring members of the Council, and to the Publishing Committee of the past year.

Messrs. Chamberlain, Hill, A. B. Ellis, and Bugbee were appointed as a new Committee on the Sewall Correspondence.

The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place; and the following, who had been reported by the Nominating Committee, were by ballot unanimously chosen: —

President,

Vice-Presidents.

Recording Secretary.

Corresponding Secretary.

Treasurer.

Librarian.

Cabinet-keeper.

Executive Committee of the Council.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| CHARLES F. ADAMS, JR., A.B. | QUINCY. |
| CLEMENT HUGH HILL, A.M. | BOSTON. |
| WILLIAM W. GREENOUGH, A.B. | BOSTON. |
| HON. SAMUEL C. COBB | BOSTON. |
| ABBOTT LAWRENCE, A.M. | BOSTON. |

A new volume of the Proceedings, being the twentieth, was laid on the table for members at this meeting.